

United States District Court, Northern District of Illinois

Name of Assigned Judge or Magistrate Judge	Elaine E. Bucklo	Sitting Judge if Other than Assigned Judge	
CASE NUMBER	11 C 2295	DATE	4/8/11
CASE TITLE	David Campbell (#2009-1122169) v. State of Illinois, et al.		

DOCKET ENTRY TEXT:

The plaintiff is granted thirty days in which either to file an *in forma pauperis* application on the enclosed form with the supporting information required by 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(2) or pay the full \$350 filing fee. The plaintiff must also submit an amended complaint (plus a judge's copy and service copies). The Clerk is directed to send the plaintiff an i.f.p. application, an amended complaint form, and instructions along with a copy of this order. Failure of the plaintiff to comply with this order within thirty days will result in summary dismissal of this case. The plaintiff is reminded that he must provide the Court with the original plus a judge's copy of every document filed.

■ [For further details see text below.]

Docketing to mail notices.

STATEMENT

The plaintiff, a pre-trial detainee in custody at the Cook County Jail, has brought this *pro se* civil rights action pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 but has failed either to pay the statutory filing fee or to file a petition for leave to proceed *in forma pauperis*. The Prison Litigation Reform Act requires all inmates to pay the full filing fee, even those whose cases are summarily dismissed. In all prisoner civil lawsuits, the Court must assess an initial partial filing fee. *See* 28 U.S.C. § 1915(b)(1). The Court will direct correctional officials to deduct the initial filing fee payment directly from the plaintiff's trust fund account. Thereafter, correctional authorities having custody of the plaintiff will be authorized and ordered to make monthly payments to the court of 20% of the preceding month's income credited to the trust fund account until such time as the full filing fee is paid.

To enable the Court to make the necessary assessment of the initial partial filing fee, the plaintiff must "submit a certified copy of the trust fund account statement (or institutional equivalent) for the prisoner for the 6-month period immediately preceding the filing of the complaint or notice of appeal, obtained from the appropriate official of each prison at which the prisoner is or was confined." 28 U.S.C. § 1915(a)(2). Therefore, if the plaintiff wishes to proceed with this case by making installment payments instead of paying the full filing fee in advance, he must file an *in forma pauperis* application on the form required by the rules of this Court, together with a certified copy or copies of his trust fund statements reflecting all activity in his accounts in the past six months [that is, from October 6, 2010, through April 6, 2011].

Additionally, the plaintiff must also submit an amended complaint (plus a judge's copy and a sufficient number of copies for service on each defendant named in the amended pleading). The complaint on file does not
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STATEMENT (continued)

meet the basic requirements of FED. R. CIV. P. 8(a). FED. R. CIV. P. 8(a)(2) requires that the plaintiff's amended complaint contain "a short and plain statement of the claim showing that the pleader is entitled to relief," in order to "give the defendant fair notice of what the . . . claim is and the grounds upon which it rests." *Bell Atlantic Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007) (quoting *Conley v. Gibson*, 355 U.S. 41, 47, (1957)). To satisfy the notice pleading requirements of FED. R. CIV. P. 8(a)(2), the plaintiff need only state his legal claim and provide "some indication . . . of time and place." *Thompson v. Washington*, 362 F.3d 969, 970-71 (7th Cir. 2004). It is a plaintiff's obligation to provide the grounds of his entitlement to relief which requires more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements of a cause of action will not do. *Bell Atlantic Corp.*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (citations omitted). It is unclear from the plaintiff's complaint what actions were taken to deprive him of his constitutional rights. He must amend making a short and plain statement of his claim, indicating the time, place, date and in brief, what happened that he believes violated his rights.

Further, the plaintiff is suing Defendants which are not suable entities or who are immune from suit. First, the plaintiff names the State of Illinois as a Defendant. In *Pennhurst v. Halderman*, 465 U.S. 89, 100-101 (1984), the Supreme Court held that an unconsenting state cannot be sued in federal court. The Court further held that it makes no difference whether the plaintiff seeks damages or injunctive relief. *Id.* at 102. While there is an exception for cases seeking prospective injunctive relief (*see Ex Parte Young*, 209 U.S. 123 (1908)), the exception is inapplicable to the allegations or relief sought in this case.

The Circuit Court of Cook County (criminal division) is not a suable entity. *See Castillo v. Cook County Mail Room Dept.*, 990 F.2d 304, 307 (7th Cir. 1993). Consequently, Circuit Court of Cook County is not a proper Defendant.

For the foregoing reasons, the Court dismisses the complaint on file without prejudice. The plaintiff is granted thirty days in which to submit an amended complaint on the Court's required form. The plaintiff must write both the case number and the judge's name on the amended complaint, sign it, and return it to the Prisoner Correspondent. **As with every document filed with the Court, the plaintiff must provide an extra copy for the judge; he must also submit a service copy for each defendant named in the amended complaint.** The plaintiff is cautioned that an amended pleading supersedes the original complaint and must stand complete on its own. Therefore, all allegations against all defendants must be set forth in the amended complaint, without reference to the original complaint. Any exhibits the plaintiff wants the Court to consider in its threshold review of the amended complaint must be attached, and each copy of the amended complaint must include complete copies of any and all exhibits. The plaintiff is advised to keep a copy for his files. The Clerk will provide the plaintiff with an amended civil rights complaint form and instructions along with a copy of this order.

In sum, the plaintiff must: (1) either file a properly completed petition to proceed *in forma pauperis* or pay the statutory filing fee; and (2) submit an amended complaint, plus judge's and service copies. The Clerk will provide the plaintiff with the necessary forms along with a copy of this order. Failure of the plaintiff to comply with this order within thirty days will result in summary dismissal of this case.